THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country circulation, will be published every Saturday morning at the following prices: For one copy, \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5; the copies for \$5; the copies for \$5; the copies for \$6. the cop

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. REAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

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The steam forty boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at \$4 o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Bohmood, Charlotteville, Stamton, White Sulpher: Springs, Woodstock, Ac., and at 74, p. m., for Bichmond and all points Southwest, making aure and close contextions to Memphis.

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JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will run as follows: we Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m. Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 8, 5, and 7 o'clock

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Whaley's considered connecting with the Fege and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, the same time the beats leave Alexandria.
June 8-004-W RICHARD WALLACH, President.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

PROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.—BALTL DORE AND OTHOR BALLEGAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

Three through trains are now run daily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:

Ist. Mail train starts at 5.35 and 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted,) allowing passengors time for breakfest at the Relay House, Washington Janction, before proceeding West.

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31. Cincinnatt 28 hours, or to St. Louis end; 44 hours.

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the same.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will tears Washington as follows:

For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 3.35 or 7.45, a. m., trains.

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WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE TRAINS: WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE TRAINS:
Leave Washington for Baltimore at 5.35 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 8.30, p. m., only.
Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.50, p. m.
On Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Au-

napolis connexions.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 5.30, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Raitroad Ticket Office, Washington

Aug 19

THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGEMENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAILROAD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South
and Southwest. Beats leave their berths, not of 6th atreet, at 6%,
a. m., and 7%, p. m. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine
breakfast on board and enjoy a piessant sail of 3% hours down the
ovening boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in
comportable berths or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to
cennect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.
The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44
nales shorter and 100 miles less railruading than by any other route,
making corrigin connections to

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquestion ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were beatowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all iteir atock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salearcom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, openite the Cty Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscri-

proof sales than any other establishment in the world. Partic tention will be had to constructing sales for private families to

ALSO—
Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygler's patent lotter lock, without key.

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SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers,

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless number of the beautiful forms and the superior of the superior of the series of the superior of the series of the superior of the series of the

Pair. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly benedicial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three mouths since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for wently five, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, with not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last lifteen years, and an known to assayle very one here and stjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours.

A. C. RAYMOND,

Rainimons, Jan. 23, 1858.

Вацинови, Јап. 23, 1858. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Page. Woon: Dour sir. Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, n 1884, I was induced to make a trial of your proparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON. or amictor such a treasure. The undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, ad pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachuaetts, e is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Face Wood: Bear sir; Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing infamination, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which! I have been froubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG. Yours, truly,

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a plot, and retails for one dollar pre bottle; the modium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a hostle.

ottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the reat New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market street,

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Aug 18-d3me

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 143. WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

TWO CENTS.

FRANKPORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 8, 1858. To-morrow we expect the answer from the Danish government to the Germanic Confederation in regard to the Duchies of Slesvigh Holstein Lauenburg. The general belief is that it will be pacific, and that Denmark will not resist the confederation and that beamark will not resist the confederation any longer; but yield every point as far as it concerns the casus fuderts. This decision of Denmark was taken after she had been assured by France and England that these powers would not interfere, and after Austria and Prussia, through their ministers at Copenhagen, used their influence as European (not German) powers to induce Denmark to yield the point. Whether the answer of the King of Den-mark to the categorical questions put to him by the Germanic Confederation will be satisfactory to the Germanic Confederation will be satisfactory to the Germans in general, and be approved by public opinion, I do not venture to assert. Cortain it is that the people and the governments of Germany are ashamed at the successful resistance which the little power of Denmark (which, if the German Duchies were separated from her, would sink to a state of the third rank) has thus far been able to make to a confederation numbering some fifty millions of people. Austria, whose policy is to constantly strengthen herself in Germany, has in this, as in many other respects, become the principal agritator and cham-

respects, become the principal agitator and cham-pion of German rights; and it is now certain that if Denmark refuses to satisfy the Diet, federal troops will enter Holstein and occupy the principalities till the King of Denmark shall have done his duty as a Jerman Prince and a member of the Germanic Con-German Prince and a member of the Germanic Confederation. Not to be led into error by these remarks, it is necessary to state that these proceedings are not against the King of Denmark as the sovereign of Denmark, but against the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstela Lauenburg. With Denmark proper the Germanic Confederation has no more to do than with the King of Naples; but the Duke of Holstein is the member of the confederation, and purely the terror of the confederation, and must obey the laws emanating from the Diet for the government of federal cases. This question has now reached a point from which neither the Diet, nor reached a point from which neither the Diet, nor Prussia, nor Austria, as members of it, can recede without covering themselves with obloquy. The Frankfort Diet has already suffered sufficiently in public consideration throughout Europe—and espe-cially in Germany—to be able to bear this additional cially in Germany—to be able to bear this additional disgrace, and we may expect, therefore, that the Holstein question, like the Swiss question about the canton of Neufchatel, will be settled without an appeal to arms—provided the King of Denmark is as well advised as was the King of Prussia about the time of the settlement of the Swiss question. A recent change in the King of Denmark's ministers, except the settlement of the Swiss question. cluding one who has been known as the soul of the amalgamation between Denmark and the German

Duchies, points directly to such a peaceable solu-tion of all pending difficulties.

It is now certain that for this year at least Austria It is now certain that for this year at least Austria will not join the German Zoll-verein; but it is equally certain that that event must take place in a very short time. The opposition to that measure by Prussia is not one based on commercial reasons, and the polity of the present statesmen of Prussia will not continue for many months. The Prince of Prussia will not continue the government in its present form longer than the twenty-third of October next, after which time he claims the nower as well as the relonger than the twenty-third of October next, after which time he claims the power as well as the responsibility before the people and the world to govern Prussia in his own sense. Whether the present King abdicates, whether a regency be established, or whatever other form may be adopted to save appearances and the respect due to the living monarch, the stern necessity exists of investing the Prince of Prussia with regal power, and he will no doubt excess it with the full consent and analysis. ercise it with the full censent and approbation of the nation. Thus far the Prince, with a modesty and delicacy of sentiment which do him great credit, has delicacy of sentiment which do him great credit, has carefully abstained from making any alteration either in the internal or external relation of the govern-ment, nor has he made any change either in the min-isters of the crown or in the diplomatic representatives of Prussia at foreign courts. Those who are best informed, however, have no hositation to pre-dict such changes, and with them important reforms in the government and a different attitude in regard to foreign powers. Thus, to give but one instance, the manner in which the late elections were carried in Prussia in favor of the present ministry, by a new division of the different electoral circles, does not division of the different electoral circles, does not meet the approbation of his royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and a different division will be made after he shall accede to the power to which he is entitled by the law of the land. That a change in the elections would also carry with it a change of ministers is apparent. But it is not so much the domestic as the foreign policy of Prussia which is a matter of speculation in diplomatic circles. Hopes are entertained in Vienna and Frankfort almost hostile attitude which Prussia has maintained tow.rd Austria for the last three or four years, will considerably relax, and give way to a more natural policy, in which the present dualism of Germany, which condemns seventy millions of people to political inactivity, will be essentially modified without sacrifice of any of the material interests of either power. On the part of Austria the strongest desire exists to shake Prussia cordially by the head and such a recognification between the two tained toward Austria for the last three or four hand, and such a reconciliation between the two greatest powers of the confederation would be hailgreatest powers of the confederation would be hailed throughout Germany with universal acclaim. Austria feels the more disposed to come to a friendly understanding with Prussia, as steps have been taken by the cabinet of Vienna to prepare even a reconciliation with Russia, by yielding certain points at Constantinople which were supposed to be the main obstacles to a more friendly understanding with the great northern power. I believe I have alluded to these facts, which eight or ten days ago were only circulated as rumors, in one of my previous letters, and I mention them now again to show how very wide from the mark are the speculations of the London Times and other English presses, when they indulge in the flattering belief that the marriage of Prince Frederic William with the eldest daughter of the Queen of England will change Prussia par excellence into a British ally to the exclusion of all other interests. It would, doubtless, be a convenient thing for the English press and for English statesmen to coquette alternately with Germany and men to coquette alternately with Germany and France; but these flirtations have been very coolly France; but these flirtations have been very coolly received by German statesmen and by diplomatic pens in the leading German journals. It is, in fact, the very coquetry of England which has thrown a damper on the Austrian-English alliance. Austria feels that she has been deserted, or at least neglected, by England in the late Paris conferences, and that, for the want of efficient support, nothing has been settled at those conferences in regard to Turkey, the Danubian principalities, or the mavigation of the Danube that can be reasonably expected to last. England, let her statesmen disguise it as they please, acted under the influence of the fortifications of Cherbourg; and as Prussia also voted against Austria for the union of the Moldavia and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for

world to disagree." This matter looks to a further isolation of England than to any strength she has acquired in the council of nations by the marriage of the Princes Royal with the Prince Prederic William of Prussia. On the other hand, the same officions and official presses of Germany and Austria congratulate France on the present polity of the Emperor Napoleon, who enlarges his navy so as to be able to cope with England, increases the commerce of France by opening new markets to French industry, and, in intimate connexion with both, seeks to recover and extend French colonies. England, say these journals, can never again marshal the armies of central Europe against France, and it is but "just" that France should endeavor to regain the colonies she has lost during the wars of her revolution. Does this look like England making proselytes in Germany?

this look like England making proselytes in Germany?

On the other hand, the hatred between England and Russia remains unabated, while the efforts of Russia to extend her power in Asia render her more formidable to England and her Asiatic empire, and less so to Germany and the other States of Europe. England's power extending all over the world, must naturally expect to be involved in more and greater conflicts, so that, when other nations shall have developed their resources, the very extension of British power and dominion will be the principal cause of the decembers of the State. The contiguity of the ish power and dominion will be the principal cause of the decadence of the State. The contiguity of the Russian empire, like that of the United States, weighs strongly in the behance of power; whilst every isolated possession of England weakens the power of England instead of strengthening it. England, in attempting to embalm Turkey, has undertaken an impossible task, which is the more difficult as she is no longer a power in Asia, able to spare and direct troops to the Caspian and the Black seas. When the question arose, Can England be attacked in India? British statesmen proudly pointed to an army of 300,000 sepoys, commanded by European officers, accustomed to the climate, and who could be relied on as much as British troops. That army of sepoys excustomed to the climate, and who could be relied on as much as British troops. That army of sepoys exists now no more; it has either been slain or perished by fatigue and hunger, and, if any portion of it is still alive, it cannot be counted as among the British forces. England possesses now not an empire, but a colony in India, and the question whether that colony, in its present circumstances, is a source of revenue, (it is certainly not of strength,) is one of political economy which time only can solve.

I must beg pardon of the readers of the Union for thus continually accentuating the Oriental question; but the very contents of my letters and every article in the influential journals of Europe—show that that is the leading question of Europe—perhaps of the

is the leading question of Europe—perhaps of the world. On the solution of that question will de world. On the solution of that question will depend, eventually, the quiet disposition of all matters relating to Central America and the island of Cuba; for, when the solution of that question will be forced on the powers of Europe, (the late war has only postponed it,) there will be no disposition on the part of any European power to interfere with the politics of the New World. That the question, in spite of the Paris conference, is not settled—on the contrary, only rendered more pressing—I have stated to you long before the London Times or News had made that singular discovery, in spite of the Morning Post, which still lives and dies for the Anglo-French alliance and for Lord Palmerston. By-the-by, Lord Paliance and for Lord Palmerston. By-the-by, Lord Paliance and for Lord Palmerston. liance and for Lord Palmerston. By-the-by, Lord Pal-merston intends to derive some solid advantage from the bombardment of Jeddah, which was rather prethe bombardment of Jeddah, which was rather pre-maturely ordered by Lord Malmesbury. There is no doubt that Lord Malmesbury gave the order to Capt. Pillen on the 11th of July; that the latter received it on the 16th at Alexandria, and that he sailed for Jeddah on the following day. British statesman-ship may, perhaps, derive some consolation from the supposition that the Arabs are sympathizing with the mutinous sepoys in India, and that, as orthodox Mussulmans, they may have had something to do with stimulating that revolt. But if the Mohamme-dans are naturally indisposed to favor England and

our efforts seconded, not only by England, which has already put herself on record, but by the larger pow-ers of Germany herself, and by the almost unanimous voice of the public press. The United States have taken the lead in the abolition of the Sound Dues, and having once acquired the prestige of the cham-pions of the liberty of commerce and navigation, our efforts cannot but be followed by the most complete success.

As there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, I must not forget to mention that the mayor of the town of St. Quentin has levied a tax mayor of the town of St. Quentin has levied a tax on crinolines occupying too much space in the theatre. This is but a small beginning, but the tax will be paid and the crinolines extend as before. Per contra, it is proposed to cover the amphitheatre at Verona with a silken cupola, and to place on top of it a female figure of immense size. There will be a crinoline under cover of which 7,000 people will be able to look at each other without a blush or simper. Can Gotham beat that?

F. J. G.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF CANINE INSTINCT.—We were informed by a reliable individual, of a singular incident that occurred a few days ago at Trenton, a station on the Detroit and Toledo railroad. A little girl about two years of age, a child of a brakesman living near the road, got upon the track and was in the act of crawling across the timbers that span a cattle guard, when an express train appeared in sight coming at full speed. The engineer saw the child and whistled down the brakes, but the train was under such headway and so near, its destruction damper on the Austrian-English alliance. Austria feel that she has been described, or at least neglected, by England in the late Paris conferences in regard to Turkey, the Danubian principalities, or the may guite at those conferences in regard to Turkey, the Danubian principalities, or the may guite at those conferences in regard to Turkey, the Danubian principalities, or the may guite at the secure of a few days ago at Turkey, the Danubian principalities, or the may guite at the secure of a few days ago at Further, when an express that ago at the terretain the principalities of the superior of the Danubian principalities of the superior of the Danubian principalities, and on the navigation of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the to union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the to union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the to union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable for the union of the Modelay and Wallachia, Austria has a trained and the conclusion that it is more profitable for the train passed by the manual trained and the conclusion that it is

sive as to leave no room for doubt. A. R. Melony, the late for comptroller, is also elected by a large ma-The next legislature will stand as follows:

No nominations were made by the democracy for mempers of Congress. The last legislature passed a law postconing the election for a year, so that it might be held ediately preceding the meeting of each Congress The regular time for the election is consequently next year. The coalition, however, made nominations and voted for the nominees, and propose to claim their legal election. The coalition united on Mckibben, but on the other member divided. No proclamation was issued for an election of members of Congress, and it is presumed that the State authorities will not recognise the election and will refuse to grant certificates of election.

A GUN FROM CALIFORNIA.

[From the San Francisco National, Sept. 6.] The steamer which goes East to-day bears glorious ti-dings from the democracy of California. Since the last sailing a great battle has been fought—a battle of prin-ciple against faction—and once more our banner of victory floats proudly in the breeze. Never in the history of party movements was met a more unscrupulous foe than that whose head we have just bruised. Never did a more corrupt conglomeration of despicable isms meet a more signal overthrow at the hands of the people. The issue signal overthrow at the hands of the people. The issue was distinctly made; the true democracy rallied under the flag of the administration, on the one hand, and the mongrel hordes of black and Broderick republicans, leagued in fraternal embrace, on the other. The latter was truly an incongruous mixture. Disappointed office-seckers—broken-down party hacks—ballot-box stuffers, whose occupation had gone—political mountebanks, who have boxed the whole compass of inconsistencies—brawling demagogues who, prating of the dignity of labor, never spent an hour of honest toil in their lives—sectional agitators, bummers and election brokers—these were some of the delectable elements that went to make up the opposition. Of such was the ragged army that we have so signally routed.

For the large mass of those who have been deluded

we have so signally routed.

For the large mass of those who have been deluded and led astray from their party by designing and unprincipled men, we have no other feelings than those of pity. We regard them with mercy, for verily, they knew not what they did. Many of them see their error and already regret their defection. For those, however, who have knowingly and deliberately betrayed their party—who, it is the second of the second the second of the second o

regard instance, carried between the first disposition and accordance of the first dis was received, with striking unanimity they felt into rank. Like true highland warriors, they rallied to the music of the democratic pibroch. Then it was the fight assumed its proper phase. Broderick had refused to obey instructions. McKibben had turned an unheeding ear to our legislative request. The former had applied to the President epithets of the grossest vulgarity. The latter had transferred his allegiance from the party that elected him to that arch apostate and king of ingrates, the slippery Forney. With full understanding with their black-republican allies and bolting confederates they left the scene of their treachery for California. The programme of battle was fully concocted. First, the fight was to be made at the primary elections under the regular call of the democratic State central committee. Failing in this, then to bolt, cut themselves loose from their party, and amalgamate with their black-republican confederates. Their first effort was a disgraceful failure. Though entering with zeal into the fight, out of three hundred and twenty-four delegates to the State convention they elected some forty-odd. With this miserable, begarly squad they organized apart from the regular democracy, made overtures to the black-republicans, whose State convention met the next day, and wound up by a most cordial marriage with that party. Although the congressional election had been postponed by an act of the legislature, true to their higher-law instincts, candidates for Congress were nominated. McKibbon, at whose carnest instance prior to his descrion the law was passed, was nominated by both the black and Broderick republicans. descrition the law was passed, was nominated by both the black and Broderick republicans. The democracy, of course, made no nomination, leaving the entire field to this new champion of higher-lawism. As might be ex-

traitors, and stand firmly by your principles. It was

CALIFORNIA SUSTAINS THE ADMINISTRATION. [From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 6.]

It is with no ordinary emotions of pride that we send to the East, by the steamer of to-day, a record of the most brilliant triumph ever achieved by the democracy of California. The combined hosts of black-republican-sm, know-nothingism, higher-lawism, and other politi-al heresies, had been often met and rolled in the dust by the lion-hearted democracy of our State. Their conjuest had become an annual achievement, expected from California by the friends of the constitution and the Union in other portions of our common country; but, in this last conflict, there was an element to overcome infinitely more dangerous than arry before encountered. An enemy was to be subdued who claimed to be the exponents of democratic principles. Men who had formerly acted with the democratic party arrayed themselves with the black-republicans, and assisted in composing the battalia of the enemy. They had abandoned the principles they once boasted through blind adherence to an "ignoti nova forms wir," and were far more bitter in their hostility than the stereotyped and natural foes of the democracy. They were suffed up with the absurd idea that the democratic party of California existed only by their permission; that the helm of State was within their grasp, and the direction of affairs entirely at their control. The election has, however, opened their eyes to the astounding fact that they were the mere camp-followers of the mighty army which has proclaimed its devotion to the Union and the constitution by endorsing the acts of a democratic administration. by endorsing the acts of a democratic administration.

They have been ground into powder, together with their
allies, beneath the heal of that gallant democracy which allies, beneath the heel of that galant democracy which is avis atavisque potens. They have been taught their true value, and forced to abandon their presumptuous boastings. The news of this triumph of genuine democratic principles will be received with a thrill of joy by all true lovers of our country throughout the length and breadth principles will be received with a thrifl of joy by all true lovers of our country throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The democracy of California have been tried in a seven-times-heated furnace, but, like the gold in her hills and streams, they have come out all the brighter and purer for the ordeal. We have done our duty; let our brethren in the East do theirs.

[From the San Francisco National, Sept. 6.]

The contest just closed is of decisive moment as affecting the political complexion of California, and as showing the permanent position which she is to occupy in her State and federal relations. The issue was distinctly made. Party lines were distinctly drawn. The result is unequivocal. The issue was made against the administration; and all the heterogeneous elements that make up the opposition were gathered together against it. The war was made upon the democratic organization, and was prosecuted with the double intensity of an old and a new animosity. It was presented, too, with great disadvantage on the part of the democracy. From principle they refused to nominate members of Congress, knowing that the office was not vacant. Their chief nominee, being for an office non-political in its character, had neither the time nor the opportunity to make a political canvass. The impression made by a one-sided discussion by the enemies of the President on the old Lecompton issue had not been entirely effaced. The opposition had all the advantage of a State canvass by both the republican and Broderick canvassers, while the administration was almost entirely unrepresented. Local aspirants, more applicant is the advantage of the president of projections and support of the projection of th [From the San Francisco National, Sept. 6.] the advantage of a State canvass by both the republican and Broderick canvassers, while the administration was almost entirely unrepresented. Local aspirants, more ambitious than attached to principles, sided with the enemies of the democratic party in order to secure seats in the legislative and county offices. The republicans, waiving all considerations of political principle, made an undisguised fusion with the renegades. Every vagrant ism, personal prejudice, and unscrupulous misrepresentation were impressed into the service of the

the instructions of the last legislature of the State were forwarded to these unfaithful servants, indicating the will of the people of California, these sagacious and hon-est representatives disregarded the vôice of the State, and flagrantly outraged public sentiment by the course they pursued on the Kansas question. They subsequent-ly hastened back to the Golden State, and dared to go bely hastened back to the Golden State, and dared to go before their constituents, hoping to obtain a sentence from the people against the President and the democratic party. In this expectation they have been signally frustrated. They have thoroughly "gone in." Walle the people have expressed a renewal of their confidence in the President of their choice, approving the course he has pursued since his accession to power, and have unequivocally endorsed the great measures of his administration, they have given the "walking papers" to the two very patriotic and honorable individuals who have sought the infresh incense of the breesy morn" in the acclamatory approbation of an admiring constituency.

In all candor Broderick and McKibben should instantly resign; but failing to do this—declining the perpetration

resign; but failing to do this—declining the perpetration of an act of political decency, for the last time in their lives they can ever have an opportunity for such a performance—they should obey instructions. They cannot be honestly mistaken now.

THE APPEAL. THE TRIAL, AND THE JUDGMENT. [From the National, September 6th.]

One morning last spring, Senator Gwin presented to the Senate of the United States joint resolutions of the legislature of California, instructing him and Mr. Brod-erick, his colleague, to sustain the Kansas policy of the

erick, his colleague, to sustain the Kansas policy of the administration.

Mr. Broderick rose up, and in presence of the whole nation, charged the legislature with misrepresenting the sentiments of this State, and proudly exclaimed that he would disobey the instructions, and appeal to the people themselves to sustain him. Mr. Gwin replied that he differed with his colleague, but that he was willing that the judgment of their common constituents should be pronounced, in order that the country might know who really represented the wishes of the State of California.

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duty to decide. They have examined the subject-matter in dispute, have listened to the proofs, and to the coun-sel of the parties, and upon the 1st September last asduty to decide. They have examined the subject-matter in dispute, have listeued to the proofs, and to the counsel of the parties, and upon the lat September Inst assembled in their primary capacity in every preduct of the State and deposited their judgment. And what is that judgment, so confidently appealed to by Mr. Broderick in the Senate? The majority of the democracy would, by thousands, thus announce their decision: "We have given you the highest and most honorable gift in our power; in the moment of our victory, not two years ago, we placed our honor in your keeping, and made you one of our chosen leaders; in your place in the Senate yon have disobeyed the instructions of a democratic legislature, and have appealed to us to justify or to condemn you, and when within the democratic organization you have leagued yourself not only with the bitter enemies of our party, but with traitors to the constitution and the Union, and have used the great influence with which we trustingly invested you to seduce from our ranks some few misguided soldiers. Moved by these considerations, we pronounce our inexorable judgment of condemnation against you, upon your own appeal, and call upon you to resign; and, furthermore, we announce between you and us an eternal separation. Among the black cohorts of the common foes of our party and country you must seek for that confidence and support which we once gave you, but now withdraw from one with whom our connexion is forever severed and gone. To the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate whom you villified, to your colleagues (Mr. Gwin and Mr. Scott) in the Senate and House, we extend our cordial endorsement and approval, and to our supreme judge and comptroller elect, against whom your minions vainly directed their allied strength, we trustingly confide our best interests, and extend felicitations from which you are forever debarred."

When Mr. Broderick shall again take his seat in the Senate, with this judgment of the State he misrepresents staring him in the face, we can w

JOY IN THE INTERIOR. [From the Napa City Herald, Sept. 5th.]

[From the Napa City Herals, Sept. 5th.]

The democracy of California achieved a brilliant victory on last Wednesday. Our banner once more waves proudly and triumphantly in the breeze. The flag of all the isms and factions of the day trail ingloriously in the dust! The monsters Sectionalism and Fanaticism have been rebuked! The traitor to the democratic party, David C. Broderick, has been repudiated! The noble and patriotic administration of James Buchanan has been sustained by the gallant democracy of the Golden State! Joseph G. Baldwin and A. R. Meloney have been elected by an overwhelming majority. Dr. W. R. Mathews is the representative elect of Napa county in the legislature the ensuing winter. This is glory enough for one day. Hurah for popular sovereignty! GROANS OF THE DOUGLASITES.

[From the Stockton Argus, (Douglas organ,) Sept. 31.]

Money and influence have gained a victory over the people of San Joaquin county. The Douglas democracy are defeated, it is true; but are not disheartened. Gathering together as it were in a moment, impelled by the spirit of freemen battling for their rights as at tacked in the wound inflicted by the administration upon our fellow-citizens in another portion of our republic, in be democrate no longer. Rule or ruin was their motto. They cannot rule the democracy; they have succeeded in ruining themselves. Their defection came in good time. It shows us their designs and their disposition, and saves us from their power in the future, when, but for the disclosure of their purposes, they might have done us wrong. We are now, if somewhat reduced in numbers, a more compact and harmonious party—more united in principle—fully tried and tested—with complete unity of feeling and principle. We are now one in sentiment and aim. There are no distractions, no traitors, no secreting and principle. We are now one in sentiment and aim. There are no distractions, no traitors, no secreting ender the convert hostilities. We know now our men, and the great democratic party, purged of its impurities and free from all dissensions, will go on to accomplish the objects for which it has been commissioned. It is a matter of profound congratulation to our friends that this storm has passed by so harmlessly, having no other effect than to purify the political atmosphere. We shall stand stronger than ever before in another fight.

OBEY OR RESIGN.

From the National, Sept 3.]

The democracy have over held to the conservative and consecrated principle that a representative of the people who are independent of office-holders, that will carry the principles of popular sovereignty on to victory in another campaign. The battle is but now begun, and will continue until victory perches upon the banner of the people who are independent of the people who are independent of the people of California, these sagacious and hon-

CHARACTER OF THE COALITION,

[Adopted by the Republicans of El Dorado County, Aug. 17, 1858.] (Adopted by the Republicans of El Dorado County, Aug. 17, 1858.)

Resolved. That the republicans of El Dorado county, in convention assembled, believe it to be their first political duty to do all in their power to secure the defeat of the administration, as an ADMINISTRATION DEFEAT IS A REFUBLICAN VICTORY; and believing that the nomination of a ticket by this convention can only have the effect of dividing the opposition vote in such a manner as to secure the success of the administration ticket, therefore, be it

Resolved. That we will make no nominations.

A most daring and ingenious burglary was perpetrated a few nights ago at the residence of Rufus Story, esq., of Bergen Point. After effecting an entrance, the burglar fastened the principal doors in which he supposed persons were asleep, placed chairs across a staircase, and then with nippers turned the key of a sitting-room adjoining the sleeping apartments of the Misses Story, and, without making the slightest noise, managed to ransack bureau drawers, work-boxes, &c., and steal jewelry, and other articles easily removed, to the value of over \$1,000. Mr. Story finally awoke, the burglar fied with his booty, and Mr. Story gave chase, en dishabile, a long distance on the road, but finally lost sight of him.—Necerk Journal.

The locality of the Belle Crovasse, says the New Orleans Picayune, now presents a scene of destruction rarely, if ever, witnessed before, as coming from a similar cause, and one which gives the spectator even a more forcible idea of the fury and strength of the crevasses than was presented when the waters of the Mississippi were pouring over the grounds in a raging torrent, sweeping all before them. The spot looks like a desert. Not a blade of grass appears where once was smilling plantation verdure. The ground is furrowed into every shape, and the channel of the crevasse is wide and deep enough to form a respectable river.